

Evening Telegraph
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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869.

FRAUDS IN REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

We recently published the letters and certificates exposing the outrageous fraud by which Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the community, was deprived of his rights as a delegate in the convention which was assembled to nominate a Republican candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds. It will be remembered that the packed Committee on Credentials, acting ignorantly and unjustly, if not corruptly, reported that the seat in question rightfully belonged to one George W. Bickley, and that the certificate under which he claimed this position has since been proven by the statement of the men whose names were attached to it to be a downright forgery.

Determined to have all the facts involved fully presented to the party and the public, Mr. Perkins made an effort to assert his rights in the convention, and although he prevented the friends of Houseman from ejecting him, they deprived him of the privilege of representing his constituents, and in response to his demand for justice threatened to throw him out of the window if he did not submit in silence to the infamous programme of fraud which they had concocted. Deprived of redress in the convention, he appealed to the City Executive Committee, furnishing them with a full statement of all the facts, fully attested. The result of their deliberations is announced in the following note:—

June 16, 1869.—Samuel C. Perkins, Esq.—Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held yesterday, your protest against the action of the convention to nominate a Recorder of Deeds was respectfully received and filed. This action was rendered necessary as under the rules for the government of the Republican party (Rule 6), the convention, through its committee on Credentials, made the judge of the right of a delegate to a seat therein; therefore the committee (not understanding the fact that the convention acted in an outrageous manner in this particular matter) could not see that they could give any redress, other than to deprecate the action of the convention, and hope that in the future there may be no cause of complaint. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN I. HILL,
"President Republican City Ex. Com."
The case of Mr. Perkins was by no means an isolated one. There were about twenty contested seats referred to the Committee on Credentials, and without regard to the merits of the respective contestants, that body decided in favor of the claimants who were favorable to Houseman, thus introducing into the convention a sufficient number of men who had no right to be there to control its deliberations, and to ensure the result which has given such widespread and deep-seated dissatisfaction to honest and patriotic members of the Republican party.

Aside from these frauds, it is alleged that many of the delegates present were paid to cast their votes for Houseman, and that they were therefore guided in their deliberations not by regard for the welfare of Republicanism, not by a desire to select a nominee who would strengthen the ticket, not by a wish to bestow a lucrative office upon a candidate whose personal character, services, or sacrifices had given him legitimate claims upon public gratitude, but solely by a sordid desire to earn money by a base betrayal of the real interests of the organization they should have endeavored to serve.

Additional strength is given to this accusation by the character of the proceedings of the convention, the fraudulent voting in favor of Houseman, and especially by the unjust report of the Committee on Credentials or contested seats. It was bad enough that a powerful ring combined to force one of its favorites upon the ticket, but even this combination might have been forgiven if bribery and fraud had not been resorted to to insure the success of its machinations.

It is a principle in law that fraud vitiates all contracts, and we see no good reason why this principle should not be applied to partisan nominations. If any great political measure was at stake, and Houseman was a candidate for some great representative office where his vote was essential to advance the cause of freedom and justice, there would be a fair reason for supporting him. But the office is purely one of profit. The public will be equally well served by an incumbent of either party, and the partisan interest most deeply involved in this contest is that connected with the purification of the machinery of the Republican organization.

When conventions are converted into a mere cloak for fraud, and when they are used by cunning and unscrupulous managers to elevate into high and lucrative positions men who are obnoxious to the community, in defiance of the wishes of the party they pretend to represent, they forfeit their claims to respect. Their permission is to ascertain and give binding force to the enlightened judgment of a party organization; but this cannot be done by delegates who are influenced by bribes, or by a body which excludes the true representatives of the voters and substitutes for them men who are base enough to claim seats on forged certificates.

The City Executive Committee announces, in reply to the protest of Mr. Perkins, that they can recommend no remedy beyond the hope that similar frauds will not again be perpetrated. If, however, Mr. Houseman is cordially supported and elected, despite the manner in which he obtained a quasi-nomination, the unprincipled intriguers in the party will be encouraged to resort to similar practices in future. They will feel that all casualties can be covered up and ratified by a majority vote in a convention, no matter how may be secured, and that tens of thousands

of Republicans in Philadelphia can be firmly held as the bound thralls of the most desperate and dishonest schemers. If delegate elections were, like general elections, under the supervision of law, the nomination of Houseman could be proved to be illegal. But there is no established court of redress, and the City Executive Committee declare that they have no authority to act upon cases of fraud, no matter how flagrant they may be. The only resource left is to oppose Houseman at the polls, and to teach all who are inclined to acquire nominations by bribery and injustice, that such nominations are utterly worthless.

MARSHAL SERRANO.

The reorganization of the Spanish Government may now be considered as complete. A constitution liberal and, all things considered, wise in its provisions, has been adopted; and yesterday the Cortes completed the work over which they have been delaying so long, and gave the Government a visible and responsible head by electing Marshal Serrano regent. Under these circumstances, the selection of a monarch to fill the vacant throne will not be a matter of such immediate importance, and for those of republican ideas the selection will have its advantages, as it will show how far and how well the country can manage to get along without the assistance of a gilded figure head, who would expect to receive the reverence and allegiance of the people because of the royal blood in his veins, whether he had any brains in his head or not.

It is impossible to tell what the future will bring forth, but hitherto Marshal Serrano has said and done nothing that would entitle us to doubt his patriotism, or to suppose that he will endeavor to make use of his power for the overthrow of the new-found liberties of the people. There are rumors of intrigues, plots, and counterplots at Madrid and Paris, and the experiences of history would lead us to expect that a European revolution would ultimately be consummated by the establishment of a despotism. It has already been seen, however, that it will not do to judge Spain by France. The expulsion of Isabella II, and the whole course of the Spanish people and their leaders since that time, have been so singular and so little like what was to be expected that they cannot be judged by ordinary historical precedents. The Spanish revolution, like the Rebellion in the United States, presented anomalous and exceptional features, which overturned the theories of diplomatists and set at naught the calculations of those who studied history and forgot to watch with careful eye the progress of living events.

The greatest difficulties in the way of a Spanish republic are the want of education among the people, their ignorance of the duties and responsibilities of free citizens, and the thousand and one conservative ideas that have grown into the national life during centuries of despotism both spiritual and temporal. These ideas cannot be eradicated in a moment, nor can a nation be educated in a moment to the point of understanding what is the difference between license and liberty. The Spanish republics on this continent have failed miserably, for the reasons indicated; and republican government in the United States has been a success, because from the first the importance of popular education was understood, and the people, when called upon to take the power in their own hands, knew what to do and how to do it.

If Marshal Serrano acts wisely in the position to which he has been elevated; if he calls around him patriotic, honest, and energetic men, and if he steadfastly refuses to admit of any priestly interference with the functions of the government, it may happen that presently all necessity for choosing a royal successor to the depraved Queen will disappear, and Spain will drift naturally and safely into a republican form of government. If this should be the case, the influence of the Spanish revolution on the future of Europe cannot be estimated. Men will ask themselves why, if the most conservative country in Europe can take such a stride forward, cannot the chains of feudalism be loosened in other quarters, and the last relics of a medieval semi-civilization be swept away? The Spaniards have the best wishes of the friends of liberty everywhere in their present situation, and they have an opportunity not often offered to a nation to prove that liberty is not merely a name, but a living principle.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
The subject of a higher grade of popular education is beginning to be agitated with some energy in England. At present the educational facilities afforded to the lower classes are of the most primitive description, consisting for the most part of very elementary instruction in reading, writing, and little or no arithmetic. The great educational institutions are monopolized by "gentlemen," and the gulf between Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and other colleges and schools and those which are open to the laboring classes is as wide as that which separates the noble from the peasant.

Mr. Foster, the Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in a recent speech indicated that he is aware of the requirements of the times, and he contended that it was unjust to "give the gentlemen of England educational establishments to themselves," and he desired to see "bridges from one class of schools to another, so that the poor child should have the chance, if he had the faculty, of becoming a scholar for the benefit of his country." This is certainly the correct idea, and if Mr. Foster will take advantage of his official position to enforce it upon the attention of the public, he will undoubtedly be able to at least have the matter discussed in a way that will ultimately produce important results. The probability is that the popularization of the universities and higher grades of schools will be resisted even more fiercely by the "gentlemen" of England than the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but the justice of the measure will secure its fulfillment when the nation at large is fully impressed with its importance.

LET US HAVE PEACE!
The second day of the great outbreak of harmony has passed over Boston, and the city still survives the shock. As far as we have been able to learn, by telegraph and mail, no deaths have as yet resulted, and nobody has had the wit driven straight out of his head by the monstrous din. This is doubtless in consequence of the full—very full—reports of the uproar which are echoed through the columns of the Boston newspapers. The Evening Traveller on Tuesday devoted only twenty-four columns to its criticism, which would not have filled more than five pages of this journal. Of course no true Bostonian would consent to give up the ghost before he had perused the twenty-four-column critique while disposing of his supper, and this perusal would serve to strengthen him to the point of endurance for the next day's uproar. Then that tremendous drum, which, as we are told, covers an area of an acre and a quarter, and can be heard, on a damp day, at a distance of two hundred miles! The man that could wade through the Traveller's twenty-four-column criticism could assuredly survive the noise evolved by pelting seventeen thousand tightly-stretched sheepskins with the masts of a first-class clipper ship.

At breakfast-time, at dinner-time, at tea time, and at all other times except bed-time, the public are rushing for thin Summer Clothes, which are in mountainous piles, ready to be removed for a surprisingly low amount of cash, from the counters and shelves of the
Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
8. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
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COMMENCING VOLUME IV.
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STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.
PIANO FORTES,
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with the new and beautiful
"OX HUMANA."
Every inducement offered to purchasers.

ALBRECHT,
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FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES,
Full guarantee and moderate prices.

CHICKERING,
Grand Square and Upright PIANOS,
DUPONT'S,
No. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1.96 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applications for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY GOPPEE, LL. D.,
President.

CLOTHING.
A SUMMER SONG
FOR ALL DAY LONG.

BREAKFAST TIME.
What makes the folks so comfortable,
Eating, fast as they are able,
Round the happy breakfast table?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

DINNER TIME.
Whence those clothes, so thin and thinner,
Prudent people wear to dinner?
Answer, sure as I'm a sinner,
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

SUPPER TIME.
As good folks go home to tea,
Whence those clothes so fine, which we
On the best of people see?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

THE CONCLUSION.
No need the subject to discuss;
No need for any further fuss;
The public say "THIN CLOTHES FOR US,"
"WE'LL BUY THEM AT
"ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!"

At breakfast-time, at dinner-time, at tea time, and at all other times except bed-time, the public are rushing for thin Summer Clothes, which are in mountainous piles, ready to be removed for a surprisingly low amount of cash, from the counters and shelves of the
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CARD.
I will hold an immense Sale of first-class FURNITURE, exclusively of my own make, and fully warranted, at the large Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 18.

The Spring business having failed, and not wishing to discharge my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the quality of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
6107. PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES!
GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARRER, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sir:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKee & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers unharmed.

FARRER, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
HERRING, FARRER & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Messrs. FARRER, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS
CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO
ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSON HOUSE, MOUNT CARROLL,
Mrs. Caroline Wender, Potomac P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSKALOOGA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSON HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYKETT GARDEN HOUSE,
Charles Culp Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland and WHITE HOUSE,
K. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Hendry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
GOLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William H. Pust, Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYKETT GARDEN,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITTLE SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Latis P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PHEASANT BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freedom P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Dr. James Palmer, Freedom P. O., Montgomery county.
Jacob H. British, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
LITTLE SPRINGS,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland county, 15 1/2 mps

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILL OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S HAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELFFER,
65 1/2 mps No. 827 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAIR, Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 26, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor,
HARRISBURG, Pa.
HARRISBURG ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season.
6 1/2 mps

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS
The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situated at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel, with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

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WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
No. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
East of Front street.
6 1/2 mps

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES FOR ONE
week at the "OLD MAN'S HEAD," corner THIRTY-
NINTH and ARCH Streets. Admission Free. 6 1/2 mps